

JANUARY

Upon an examination of the country, it was found impracticable to transport the stores from Fort Williams to the termination of the falls, by water, and the reduced condition of the horses and the roughness of the country rendered it impossible to transport them by land, in any quantity. However, with such provisions as the men could carry upon their backs, the men marched towards the Helderberg Ground, relying upon the eastern army, whose advance guard was then under Milton, for supplies. Heavy rains retarded his march, but he reached Poughkeepsie, where

Weathered gave him the dose and they were good friends. He took no further part in the war except to become his war horse and surrender. He went to the place of his former residence, upon which he was given, but soon had to leave it, as his life was in constant danger. He then went to Fort Chaffee, and the regimental flag-bearer killed and saved him from being killed by phosgene gas in a tent by himself, which was pitched very near the mine, and which was constantly guarded by a file of soldiers. After he had been kept there ten or fifteen days, the commanding

The latter remained at Fort Jackson, and with the troops from the Mississippi and the Arkansas and those from Fort Tipton, the boats were started on the 20th of May. General Johnston, in a letter to the head of the mounted men, in the morning of the 21st, directed them to proceed to the Calumet river, and to follow it to the mouth of the Illinois, and Jackson before his reaching the Tennessee river. Several detachments were sent forth from Fort Jackson, who secured the country in front, directed the foraging parties, and the boats, and the fugitive Rebels fled. Colonel Hanks pursued the Rebels until they had passed the mouth of the Tennessee, and then returned to Chattanooga, and encamped himself at the mouth of the Tennessee. On the 25th of May, the mounted Cavalry, the infantry, and the boats, which had passed the Arkansas, were ordered to follow the Rebels, and to reach them. But the Rebels at Chattanooga were endeavoring to rally their forces, and to attack the boats. Two vessels and numerous

We sincerely hope that the *Washington* will not only support our admirable anti-slavery policy, and demand, promptly and faithfully, the duties devolving upon them. We have no objection to their taking the Union *as they*; but we prefer they should love our State and our people *more*!—*EDITOR.*

the Tennessee economic development board, proposed to be authorized, of which there is no possibility she would obtain a sufficient consideration for said liability in the connection of the navigable waters of the Mobile bay with the Tennessee River.

Resolved further—That our senator and representatives are hereby instructed to vote for said bill entitled and act to aid the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company or for any bill or public provision.

Many members of the Assembly have given their decision to the President. He said as many as 100 have performed this duty during the first four days. No organized resistance to the Government was attempted, and telegraphic reports from the Departments declare the

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	11	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Dec'r,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

"Now," Do you know," said a cunning Yankee to a Jew, "that they have Jews and jackasses together in Portland?"

"Indeed, Brother, then its well you and I are not there."

COUNTING-HOUSE												
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD												
1852,												
Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and until the 4th of July the Fifth of American Independence.												
	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.					
Jan'y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Feb'y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
March.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
April.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
July.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oct'br.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nov'br.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 16.—No. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. H. CALDWELL.

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year.

No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance.

And no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

A notice to wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent.

Over 12 lines, counted as two squares, over 24 as four, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

and

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. B. A. M. A.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 26.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRE no political office. He

intends devoting his entire time

and energy to THE PRACTICE

OF THE LAW, in the counties of

St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also

in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row—

May 6, 1851.

William Acklen,

and

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice

of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business

confided to their care, in the several

Counties of Law and Equity in the counties

of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and J.

HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.

December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business

entrusted to their care in the counties of

Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and

St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court

of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Grant Heritt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

Will attend the Courts of St.

Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

Whitley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in

the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 3, Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.

G. C. ELLIS, tf

Martin & Forney,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts

in the counties of Benton,

Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph

and Talladega, and in the

Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by

Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. M. FORNEY, tf

Walden & McSpadden,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will practice in the several

Courts of Cherokee, Benton,

St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and

Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,

Ala. January 16, 1852.

"We were seriously thinking of indulging in a friendly chat with our readers about 'money matters'—of telling them how hard the times were, how scarce money was, how little of it we were receiving from them, how much we needed it—of stating that our office rent, the wages of our compositors and pressmen, paper-makers and all, had to be paid—that our family expenses were heavy, with wood at 3 to 54 per cord, pork \$6, butter and eggs 20 cents, meal 50 to 75, flour 7 to 30 per barrel, &c. &c. servants have high to pay, nothing of all kinds of taxes—and, then, of gently insinuating to our patrons that our reliance was upon them, to them we looked for help to enable us to meet the demands upon us—indulging in the confident hope that the (one and all) would remember the Printer's wants, and supply them, by the payment of the several little accounts due him. We had it all arranged in our 'mind's eye'—this confidential chat with our readers—but our native and invincible diffidence got in the way, the better of us—and it has all 'vanished into thin air.'"

Such was, we repeat, our intention; but, as we have been prevented from doing so for the reason just mentioned, we give to our readers, instead, the following little waif floating upon the wide ocean of newspaperdom. There is a moral in it, which we leave to each one's ingenuity to discover, and apply:

Small Debts:

OR, WHAT FIVE DOLLARS PAID.

Mr. Herriot was sitting in his office, one day, when a lad entered, and handed him a small slip of paper. It was a bill for five dollars, due to his shoemaker, a poor man who lived in the next square.

"Tell Mr. Grant, that I will settle this soon. It isn't just convenient to day."

The boy retired.

Now, Mr. Herriot had a \$5 bill in his pocket; but he felt as if he couldn't part with it. He didn't like to be entirely out of money. So, acting from this impulse, he had sent the boy away. Very still sat Mr. Herriot for the next five minutes; yet his thoughts were busy. He was not altogether satisfied with himself. The shoemaker was a poor man, and needed his money as soon as earned—he was not unadvised of this fact.

"I almost wish I had sent him the \$5," said Mr. Herriot, at length half audibly. "He wants it worse than I do."

He mused still further.

"The fact is," he at length exclaimed, starting up, "it's Grant's money, and not mine, and what is more, he shall have it."

So saying, Herriot took up his hat and left his office.

"Did you get the money, Charles?" said Grant, as his boy entered the shop. There was a good deal of earnestness in the shoemaker's tone.

"No sir," replied the lad.

"Didn't get the money?"

"No sir."

"Wasn't Mr. Herriot in?"

"Yes, sir; but he said it wasn't convenient to day."

"Oh, dear! I'm sorry!" came from the shoemaker, in a depressed voice.

A woman was sitting in Grant's shop when the boy came in; she had now risen, and was leaning on the counter; a look of disappointment was in her face.

"It can't be helped, Mrs. Lee," said Grant, "I was sure of getting the money from him. Never disappointed me before. Call in to-morrow, and I will try and have it sent for it an hour ago."

"I wish I had it, Mrs. Elden. But, I assure you that I have not," said Mr. Weaver, the tailor. "I paid out the last dollar just before you came in. But call in to-morrow and you shall have the money, to a certainty."

"But what am I to do to-day? I haven't a cent to bless myself

with; and I owe so much at the grocer's, where I deal, that he won't trust me for anything more."

The tailor looked troubled, and the woman lingered. Just at this moment the shoemaker's boy entered.

"Here are the three dollars Mr. Grant borrowed of you this morning," said the lad. "He says he's sorry he hadn't the money when you sent for it a while ago."

How the faces of the tailor and his needlewoman brightened instantly, as if a gleam of sunshine had penetrated the room.

"Here's just the money I owe you," said the former, in a cheerful voice, and he handed the woman the three dollars he had received. A moment after and he was alone, but with the glad face of the poor woman, whose need he had been able to supply, distinct before him.

Of the three dollars received by the needle woman, two went to the grocer, on account of her debt to him, half a dollar was paid to an old and needy colored woman who had earned it by scrubbing, and who was waiting for Mrs. Weaver's return from the tailors to get her due, and thus be able to provide an evening and morning's meal for herself and children. The other half dollar was paid to the baker when he called towards evening to leave the accustomed loaf. Thus, the poor needle woman had been able to discharge four debts, and, at the same time, reestablish her credit with the grocer and baker, from whom came the largest portion of the food consumed in her little family.

And now let us follow Mrs. Lee. On her arrival at home, empty handed, from her visit to the shoemaker, who owed her \$2 for work, she found a young girl, in whose pale face were marks of suffering and care, awaiting her return.

The girl's countenance brightened as she came in, but there was no answering brightness in the countenance of Mrs. Lee, who immediately said—

"I'm very sorry, Herriot, but Mr. Grant put me off until to-morrow. He said he hadn't a dollar in the house."

The girl's disappointment was very great for the smile she had forced into life instantly faded, and was succeeded by a look of deep distress.

"Do you want the money very badly?" asked Mrs. Lee, in a low, half-choke voice, for the sudden change in the girl's manner had affected her.

"O yes, ma'am, very badly. I left Mary wrapped up in my thick shawl, and a blanket wound all a round her feet to keep them warm, but she was coughing dreadfully from the cold air of the room."

"Haven't you a fire?" asked Mrs. Lee in a quick surprised tone.

"We have no coal. It was to buy coal that I wanted the money."

Mrs. Lee struck her hands together, and an expression of pain was about passing her lips, when the door of the room opened, and the shoemaker's boy came in.

"Here are two dollars. Mr. Grant sends them."

"God bless Mr. Grant!" The exclamation from Mrs. Lee was involuntary.

On the part of Herriot, to whom one dollar was due, a gush of silent tears marked the effect this timely supply of money produced. She received her portion, and, without trusting her voice with words, hurried away to supply the pressing want at home.

A few doors from the residence of Mrs. Lee lived a man who, some few months before had become involved in trouble with an evil disposed person, and had been forced to defend himself by means of the law.

He had employed Herriot to do what was requisite in the case, for which service the charge was \$5. The bill had been rendered a few days before, and the man, who was poor, felt very anxious to pay it. He had the money all made up to within a dollar. That dollar, Mrs. Lee owed him, and she had promised to give it to him during this day. For hours he had waited expecting her to come in; but now had nearly given her up. There was another little bill of three dollars which had been sent in to him, and he had just concluded to go and pay that, when Mrs. Lee called with the balance of the money, one dollar, which she had received from the shoemaker, Grant.

Half an hour later, and the pocket book of Mr. Herriot was no longer empty. His client had called and paid his bill. The five dollars had come back to him.

Kossuth on State Sovereignty.

We copy from the Washington papers the following portion of Kossuth's speech, at the Congressional Dinner. It is an eloquent and forcible tribute to the principle of State sovereignty, and it is to be hoped that it may not be without effect upon the minds of his Northern admirers.—Mer.

Sir, As once Cynaeus the Epirote stood among the Senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conjugal majesty, controlled the passions of the world, and arrested mighty kings in their ambitious march—thus, full of admiration and of reverence, I stand amongst you, legislators of the new capitol, that glorious hall of your people's majesty. The capitol of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it, and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. (Applause.) The old stands a mournful monument of the fragility of human things; yours, as a sanctuary of eternal right. The old beamed with red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression's gloomy night; yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralized glory; yours protects your own nation against absorption, even by itself. (Applause.) The old was awful with unrestricted power; yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled; at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, its fortune was only introduced with lettered hands to kneel at triumphant conquerors' heels. To yours, the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles invited to the honor of a seat. And where Kings and Queens never will be banished for their powers, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. (Great applause and cheers.) In the old, the terrible *ex viis*! was the rule. In yours, protection to the oppressed, medication to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to a vanquished just cause. And, while out of the old a conquered world was ruled, you in yours provide for the common federative interests of a territory larger than the conquered world of the old. There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereign of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of nature and of nature's God, and to do what their sovereign, the people, wills. (Applause.)

Sir, there is history in these parallels. History of past ages and history of future centuries may be often recorded in few words. The small particulars to which the passion of living men clings with fervent zeal, as if the fragile fingers of men could arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel, these particulars the history; and that issue is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of position exists. Principles are the *Alpha*; they must be finished with *Omega*, and they will. Thus history may be told often in few words.

Before yet the heroic struggle of Greece first engaged your country's sympathy for the fate of freedom in Europe, then so far distant and now so near, Charembriand happened to be in Athens, and he heard from a miniature raised upon the Propyleum's ruins a Turkish priest in Arabic language announcing the lapse of hours to the Christians of Muevra's town. What immense history in the small fate of a Turkish huaan crying out, "Pray, pray, the hour is running fast, and the judgement draws near." (Applause.)

Sir, there is equally a history of future ages written in the honor bestowed by you to my humble self. The first Governor of Independent Hungary, driven from his native land by Russian violence, an exile on Turkish soil, protected by a Mahometan Sultan against the blood-thirst of Christian tyrants; cast back a prisoner to far Asia by diplomacy, rescued from his Asiatic prison by America crossing the Atlantic, charged with the hopes of Europe's oppressed nations; pleading, a poor exile, [tremendous applause], before the people of this great Republic, his down-trodden country's wrongs and its intimate connection with the fate of the European continent, and, with the boldness of a just cause, claiming the principles of the Christian religion to be raised to a law of nations, [good! good!] and to see not

only the boldness of the poor exile forgiven but see him consoled by the sympathy of millions, encouraged by individuals, associations, meetings, cities, and States, supported by Congress and by Government as the nation's guest, honored out of generosity, with that that man received them out of gratitude with honors such as no potentate ever can receive, and this banquet here, and the feast which I have to thank you for, indeed, Sir, there is a history of future ages written in the honor of your country.

The truth of this doctrine becomes yet more illustrated by a quite contrary historical fact in France. Whatever have been the changes of government in that great country—and many they have been, to be sure—we have seen a Convention, a Directorate, Consuls, and one Consul, and an Emperor, and the Restoration; and the Citizen King, and the Republic; through all these different experiments centralization was the fundamental tone of the institutions of France—powers always centralized; omnipotence always vested somewhere. And, remarkable indeed, France has never yet raised one single man to the seat of power who has not sacrificed his country's freedom to his personal ambition! (Great applause.)

It is sorrowful, indeed, but it is natural. It is in the garden of centralization where the venomous plant of ambition thrives. I dare confidently affirm, that in your great country there exists not a single man through whose brains has ever passed the thought that he would wish to raise the seat of his ambition upon the ruins of your country's liberty, if he could. Such a wish is impossible in the United States. (Applause.) Institutions react upon the character of nations. He who sows wind will reap storm. History is the revelation of Providence. The Almighty rules by eternal laws not only the material but the moral world; and every law is a principle, and every principle is a law. Men as well as nations are endowed with free will to choose a principle, but that chosen the consequences must be abide.

With self government is freedom, and with freedom is justice and patriotism. With centralization is ambition, and with ambition dwells despotism. Happy your great country, sir, for being so warmly addicted to that great principle of self-government. Upon this foundation your father raised a home to freedom more glorious than the world has ever seen. Upon this foundation you have developed it to a living wonder. Happy your great country, sir, that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord to prove the glorious practicality of a federative union of many sovereign States, all conserving their State rights and their self-government, and yet united in one—every star beaming with its own lustre, but all together one constellation on mankind's canopy. (Great applause and cheers.)

Upon this foundation your free country has grown to a prodigious power in a surprisingly brief period an attractive power in that your fundamental principle. You have conquered by it more in seventy-five years than Rome by arms in centuries. (Good! Good!) Your principles will conquer the world. By the glorious example of your freedom, welfare, and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its aim. The lessons you give to humanity will not be lost. The respect for State rights in the Federal Government of America, and in its several States will become an instructive example for universal toleration, forbearance, and justice to the future States and Republics of Europe. Upon this basis will be got rid of the mischievous question of language-nationalities, raised by cunning despotism in Europe to murder liberty. Smaller States will find security in the principle of federative union, while they will conserve their national freedom by the principle of sovereign self-government; and while larger States, abdicating the principle of centralization, will cease to be a bloody field to sanguinary usurpation and a tool to ambition of wicked men, municipal institutions will insure the development of local particular elements; freedom for merely an abstract political theory will become the household benefit to municipalities; and out of the welfare and contentment of all parts still flow happiness, peace, and security for the whole. (Applause.) That is my confident hope. Then

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the nation's history, when the

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liberty. (Applause.) That is a

remarkable fact, and yet it is not

accidental; it is the logical consequence of the influence of institutions upon the national character.

Our nation, through all its history, was educated in the school of municipal self-government, and in such a country ambition having no field, has also no place in man's character.

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was ever seduced by ambition

Georgia and Alabama Rail Road—Rome and Jacksonville.

We publish in another column the proceedings of a Railroad meeting in Rome Ga. on 21st inst. The objects of the meeting are fully set forth in the minutes, to which, we invite the attention of our readers. Besides the proceedings of this meeting, we have other evidence of the deep feeling and anxiety upon the part of the Romans to have the Road from this place to Rome under contract and finished as soon as possible. We have just received a private letter from a gentleman in Rome, of great respectability and influence, by which we are assured that Rome is fully alive to the importance of the work and is ready to do her utmost to forward the enterprise.

After enumerating some of the advantages of the connection, the letter says: "We have such a community of interests in this matter as ought to make our aims and objects identical. Will your people meet us at the State line? The idea that we are unfriendly to a connection exists no longer, if it ever did. We are willing to contribute to your interests in this matter and to receive your contribution to ours."

The sentiment contained in the above extract has ever been appreciated by the citizens of Benton, and eighteen months ago, the Commissioners, acting under a charter granted at the last session of our Legislature, endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Romans that it was to our mutual interest that the road should be speedily built. Had they endorsed our views and seconded our movements at that time the route would have been surveyed, contracts would have been let out, and the road would have been nearly ready for the iron; but no, the capitalists about Rome, and those who seemed to be most interested in her prosperity, doubted our arguments, and could see nothing good (for the "city of hills") to grow out of the enterprise. In fact every advance we made was repulsed, and we were really laughed at for our presumption!

Failing to enlist the co-operation of the citizens of Rome, in constructing a road towards that city, we felt it our duty to contribute all we could in building the road from Selma to this place; knowing that the time would ultimately come when a connection would be made at some point on the Georgia road, which would form a link in that mighty chain of railroads that must eventually connect the eastern Atlantic cities with the Queen cities of the Gulf.

We mention these things merely as facts, not in a taunting spirit; for we heartily rejoice that a change has come over the spirit of our neighbors' dreams, and now since we see, feel, think and know alike upon this subject, we bid them God speed, and hope an impetus will be given to their efforts, that will know no end till the road is completed.

As for the aid that Benton can give at this time, we are unprepared to say. We have subscribed more for the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad than any other county in the State, all things considered; and of course we are unable to do much since we have been shorn of our strength. However we will do all we can.

Now is not the proper time to present arguments in favor of the project; let our Georgia neighbors begin to stir—send out their engineers—let out their contracts, begin their work—and some way will be provided for us to meet and labor with them, for the accomplishment of the same noble end.

Death in the Legislature.

On last Friday, in the Senate and House of Representatives, the death of Dr. John R. Larkins—member from Sumter—was announced. Appropriate resolutions were adopted; business was suspended; and the Legislature paid the last tribute of respect to the deceased member in following his body to the place of interment.

Dr. Larkins, it seems, enjoyed the reputation of a high-minded, honorable, christian gentleman. Four years ago Mr. Glover, member from Sumter, died during the Session of the Legislature.

At the last accounts cotton had slightly advanced.

Our Legislature.

Our Legislature has been in session about two months and a half, at a cost of from thirty five to forty thousand dollars to the dear people of Alabama. We are confident no assembly, from the earliest history of our State to the present time, has ever succeeded so admirably in doing such a large amount of nothing, as our present patriotic law-makers.

Before the last August election, the people were told that the present Legislature would be the most important ever convened in the State. They were warned against making improper selections—the candidates, everywhere, loomed up on the great importance of such measures, as the Codification of the State Laws, Bank Bills, Congressional and Senatorial apportionment bills, Internal Improvement bills, &c. &c. Have these measures been properly disposed of, and in due time? Let the proceedings of the Honorable body answer!

As we said, on a former occasion, too much time has been consumed in discussing the resolutions on "Federal Relations." A weighty responsibility rests somewhere. We charge it not upon those who exerted all their energies in preventing such an unnecessary waste of time; but that party (!) flushed with victory (!), eager to aggrandize itself by giving to its tenets legislative sanction, must shoulder the burden, and answer to the people for this willful and outrageous waste of time and money. The Legislature of the much abused South Carolina, can meet, and with Federal bayonets bristling around her, transact its business and the members retire in quiet to their homes with honor to themselves and profit to the State;—while some of our "reverend seigniors" seem laboring under the slight misapprehension that it is right and proper to appropriate the time, which should be spent in attending to matters that come legitimately before the Legislature, to the lauding of the "Georgia Platform"—voting thanks to King and Clemens—abusing South Carolina—and then—with becoming modesty and patriotism, pocket four dollars a day, for distinguished services rendered!

We desire to do full justice to "the powers that be" and therefore cheerfully state, that quite a number of men have been declared liners between different counties—two or three ferries have been established—several precincts have been abolished—new beats have been formed, and in some cases "whom God hath joined together," our riders have in a lawful, dignified and we doubt not righteous manner, broken asunder. But matters such as the Codification bill, Apportionment bills & Internal Improvement bills, which we really think involve the honor and interests of the State, fully as much as the foregoing, have been delayed, postponed and crowded in the few remaining days of the Session.

What a wonderfully progressive age is this!

Cold Weather.

The present is believed to be the coldest winter since that of 1834, which was noted for the "cold Saturday;" in fact last Tuesday morning is supposed by many to have been several degrees colder here than on that memorable day. Up to the present time there have been three extreme cold spells.—At one period during the first, mercury in the thermometer was as low as six deg. above zero in situations not exposed to the wind; in the second as low as eight; and on last Tuesday morning, in the open air, exposed to the wind, it was between 2 and 3 degrees below zero.

We have noticed in papers from a northern direction of a number of persons having been frozen to death while travelling, and in other exposed conditions; and in this section we learn there has been some destruction of cattle that were in low condition and unprovided with shelter.

Some persons predict an early Spring, and assert that the frequent and hard freezes will prepare the soil for an abundant crop the next season. But whether we have an early or late spring, it is hardly probable that many of the present generation will witness another winter of equal severity.

Democratic Convention.

It will be seen by the synopsis of the proceedings of this body, published to-day, that it was convened at the time appointed, that a large number of delegates were in attendance, and the objects of the convention fully effected. The resolutions passed are of a conciliatory character and the utmost harmony appears to have prevailed throughout. We hope now to hear no more of "fire-eaters" and "submissionists"—"union" and "dis-union" democrats; but that the republican party will forever remain united upon the broad principles of Jeffersonian democracy. The compromise question has been settled by an overwhelming majority of the people—we hope finally; and that federal whiggery may never again be permitted to make its only available political capital out of dissensions among democrats, on this or any other question.

Gen. R. G. EARLE, has sold out his interest in the Sunny South to J. L. Lewis, Esq., his late partner in business, and retired from the editorial chair. During his brief connection with that paper, his principle efforts were exerted for the re-organization of the democratic party, and he preserved a courteous and gentlemanly bearing towards his political opponents and brethren of the press. In his parting address, Gen. EARLE expresses the belief that the re-organization of the party has been thoroughly accomplished. We hope that his labor in this as well as every other praiseworthy object has not been lost; but however this may be, we feel assured that he has displayed no small degree of tact and generalship, in relinquishing a business that promises little of either political or pecuniary profit.

Scott's Weekly Paper.

We have before us a number of this large, interesting and neatly executed paper, said by the publisher to be the largest and cheapest family journal in the United States. It has recently been enlarged, containing 40 columns, and reading in each number equal to 72 pages of any of the New York monthly Magazines. The price to single subscribers is \$2 per annum. The publisher proposes to send specimen numbers to any persons who may desire them. Address Andrew Scott, Publisher, No. 115, Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

For the information of those interested, we publish the following, as the first round of appointments for preaching on the Jacksonville Circuit.

Jacksonville, Sunday 1st Feb'y.
Renfro's, Wednesday 4th
Boiling Sp'g, Friday 5th
Willis', Saturday 7th
Cane Creek, Sunday 8th " at 11 and Alexandria 3 o'clock.

The "Same Raccoon" party held a State Convention in Montgomery on Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th inst. We have not space this week for their proceedings; but we can assure our readers that great preparations were made, and abig boat chartered, with plenty of "safety valves" to start on a pleasure excursion up "Salt River" next Fall.

Maj. Mathew Allen has addressed us a letter, assigning some of the reasons for the long protracted session of our present Legislature, which we will give to our readers next week.

On the first page will be found a very interesting little chat with newspaper patrons; and a short History of a few dollars—taken from the Huntsville Advocate—which will doubtless be read with interest by our patrons; and we faint would hope, with profit to ourselves.

State Convention.

The Adv. and Gaz. contains a full account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention; from which we learn that,

Pursuant to notice, and in accordance with the call heretofore made, the delegates from the several counties, to the State Democratic Convention assembled in the Representative Hall of the Capitol in Montgomery, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1852.

Mr. Nathaniel Davis, of Limestone, called the Convention to order, and on his motion, Col. Jon A. Winston, of Sumter, was called to the Chair, for the purpose of organizing the Convention, and Mr. Alex. A. Clitherall, of Pickens, appointed Secretary.

The roll of the Counties being called, about two hundred delegates from forty-one Counties appeared and registered their names.

For want of space, we are compelled to omit the names of the delegates in attendance; as also, many minor resolutions adopted by the body.

The Committee appointed to select the Officers of the Convention reported the following:

For President, Joseph P. Frazier of Jackson; for Vice Presidents, W. Curry of Talladega, E. D. King of Perry, Wm. Fleming of Madison, Thaddeus Sanford of Mobile; for Secretaries, A. B. Clitherall of Pickens, Wm. C. Price of Benton, O. H. Oates of Lauderdale, J. A. Stallworth of Conecuh. Said nominations were unanimously confirmed.

John A. Winston, of Sumter, and Daniel Coleman of Limestone, were by acclamation, chosen Electors for the State at large.

Messrs. Ervin, Phillips, Bagby, and Fleming were, by acclamation, elected delegates for the State at large to the National Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed Electors for the different Districts.

1st Dist. F. S. Lyon, of Marengo.
2d " J. J. Seibles, " Montgomery.
3rd " C. W. Lee, " Perry.
4th " L. M. Stone, " Pickens.
5th " J. M. Armstrong, Lawncoe.
6th " E. C. Betts, " Madison.
8th " J. F. Dowdell, " Chambers.

Mr. Phillips from the committee on resolutions submitted the following, which, on motion of Mr. Rathner, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic party of the State of Alabama still adheres to the constitutional doctrines taught by Jefferson and Madison, the great founders of our democratic faith; these doctrines, maintained in the administration of the Government, will preserve in their proper vigor, the States of the Union, and the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the acquiescence of the citizens of this State, in those acts of Congress known as the "compromise," evinced by the recent elections, rests upon the consideration, that this "compromise" is a final settlement of slavery agitation, and a protection for Southern property.

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient, that the democracy of Alabama should share in the action of the Convention, to be assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States. That our delegates, to said Convention, be instructed that, for either of these high offices, the preference of our people is for our own distinguished, long tried, and ever faithful Senator, William R. King.

Resolved, That we leave the Convention free to make its selections, determined to give a general support to any nominee, who is true to the constitutional rights of the South.

Resolutions providing for vacancies in the electoral ticket; and in the delegation to the National Convention, were adopted.

Mr. Wm. Garrett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of nine to be known and to act as the Democratic State Committee of correspondence.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wm. Garrett, of Coosa, J. J. Seibles, of Montgomery, A. B. Moore, of Perry, T. Sanford, of Mobile, A. C. Jones, of Greene, A. P. Bagby, of Montgomery and D. Akins, of Perry, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Moody, of Tuscaloosa, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the entire unanimity with which the resolutions reported by the committee were adopted, and general harmony & cordiality among the members of this Convention, afford unquestionable proof that the democratic party of Alabama is, in truth and in fact united—and on this union we count.

After the usual resolutions of thanks—for the use of the Hall—to the presiding officers &c., the Convention adjourned sine die.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Rome, Jan. 21, 1852.
At a meeting of the corporators named in the bill, incorporating "The Cherokee Rail Road Company," held this day at the Rome Rail Road Depot, the Hon. John H. Lumpkin was called to the chair, and John R. Alexander, Esq. requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Shorter it was
Resolved, That the corporators named in the act, will and do hereby accept the charter granted to them, upon the terms and conditions therein specified.

On motion of Col. Wade S. Colman, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons residing in the County of Polk, and a like committee of five persons residing in the County of Floyd be appointed to open books and solicit subscription for stock in said Rail Road company in shares of one hundred dollars each according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

On motion of Maj. William West, it was

Resolved, That when said committees, shall have procured subscriptions for stock to an amount sufficient in their judgment to authorize the organization of the company, that they be requested to call a meeting of the Stockholders, at some convenient time and place for the purpose of electing from their own body a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the said company.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was
Further Resolved, That in said election for Directors those entitled, should have the right to vote by proxy if they were not present.

The secretary was directed to correspond with the President of the Selma Rail Road Company, and the citizens of Jacksonville, and Benton county, Alabama, upon the subject of building the Road from the State line, to Jacksonville, and upon such other subjects as were connected with the interests of the company.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Rome newspapers, and the newspapers in Jacksonville, Ala.

The committee appointed to procure Stock subscriptions for the county of Polk, are, Maj. Wm. West, Wm. Peek, Wm. James, Wm. F. Gibson, and Dr. W. H. C. Pryor. For the county of Floyd, Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Alfred Shorter, C. M. Pennington, William Clark and John R. Alexander.

The meeting then adjourned.
J. H. LUMPKIN, Chm.
JOHN R. ALEXANDER, Sec'y

Twentieth Annual Conference of the M. E. Church of Alabama.

This body adjourned Wednesday sine die after a session of eight days, during which time a large amount of business, mostly of an important character to this branch of the Protestant Church, was transacted. The members of the body have generally remained quiet throughout the session, and have been quite assiduous, each one performing the duties, required of him, in whatever relation it may have been to the body. As has been customary, the presiding officer (the Bishop) after a brief exhortation to those who were to be appointed to their several stations, proceeded to announce the appointments.—Mobile Ad.

Mobile District—E. HEARN, Presiding Elder.
Arcola Colored Mission, A. McBride; Marengo Circuit, D. Duncan and J. C. Huckabee; Dayton, J. A. Peck; Dayton Colored Mission, to be supplied; Union Town, John D. Fisher; Cahawba, Wm. M. Lovelady; Lower Peach Tree, Thos. Burgo; Butler, T. J. Campbell; Gaston Circuit, Wm. E. Linfield.
Gainesville District—E. CALLAWAY, P. Elder.
Gainesville Circuit, T. Moody; Belmont, Wm. J. Powers; Livingston, J. E. Newman; Lauderdale, T. Y. Armstrong; Dekalb, J. A. Clemens and one to be supplied; Macon Circuit, John W. Laney; Macon Station, R. S. Finley; Prairie Hill, Leroy Massey; Warsaw, John W. Ellis, Jr.; Agent for Macon Female Institute, W. Weir.

Tuscaloosa District—T. J. KOGER, P. Elder.
Tuscaloosa, O. R. Blue; Big Sandy, J. M. Wells; New Lexington, E. McMan; Bush Creek, William Vaughn; New Prospect, C. N. McLeod; Prairie Creek Colored Mission, R. Y. Renz; Newbern, S. G. L. Patton; Greensboro', A. H. Powell; Marion, P. P. Neely; Jones Valley, Wm. E. Hilditch; Centreville, J. A. Halston.
Columbus District—Geo. SCHAFER, P. Elder.
Columbus, T. W. Dorman; Plymouth Colored Mission, to be supplied; Columbus Circuit, T. A. McIntee; Ballahatchin, Geo. W. Tucker; Athens, T. W. Manning; Mount Zion, N. M. Graham; Pickensville and Car-

rolton, Wm. Murragh; Carrollton, Charles Sluder; Greensboro', W. Spence; Etowah, V. L. Hopkins; Falkland, B. S. William; Pine Grove, E. V. Levart.
Talladega District—W. H. McDANIEL, P. Elder.
Talladega, E. J. Hammell; Wewoka, to be supplied; Coosa, H. J. Hunter, J. M. Towles; Tallapoosa, Wm. Monk; Dadeville, R. R. Dickinson; Randolph, E. Phillips; Hillabla, L. S. Osborn; Jacksonville, J. T. Curry; Centre, J. W. McCann; Cedar Bluff, Geo. F. Ellis.
Sumter District—T. G. FERGUSON, P. Elder.
Sumterfield, J. L. Gelson; Autauga, L. M. Wilson; Maplesville, J. Foust; Prattville, J. A. Spence; Wernump, J. Barker; Greenville, A. Skinner; Cedar Creek, Ellis and Tipson; Pleasantville, J. W. Shores; Camden, R. M. Saunders.

Montgomery District—G. GARRETT, P. Elder.
Montgomery, J. W. Brown; Union, J. T. Roper; Hayneville, Stearns and Verdehart; Tuskegee, Miller and Freeman; Auburn, J. S. Hughes; Crawford, Neal and McCoy; Lafayette, Sturt and one to be supplied.

Blountville District—L. M. McDONALD, P. Elder.
Blountville, to be supplied; Walker, Miss. do.; Pikeville, J. B. Warren; Warrior, Miss. do.; Ashville, to be supplied; Lebanon, J. D. Worrell; Sand Mountain, Wm. Rhodes; Harpersville, A. J. Coleman.

Eula District—J. SAUNDERS, P. Elder.
Greenville, J. Williamson; J. F. Roper; Clayton, D. Carmichael; Jackson, W. B. Adams; Columbia, Miss. Skipper; Marianna, G. K. Price; Troy, L. P. Gholson; White Water, S. W. Broxon; Apalachicola, O. Saxton; Geneva, R. S. Rabb; Pea River, Miss. T. W. Bond; T. G. Gilman transferred to La., A. M. Box to Texas; A. H. Mitten, President; T. Y. Ramsey, General Elder; Teacher, T. O. Sumner, General Elder; Books, &c.; Dennis B. Leyne and E. B. Lockley, Missionary to California.

The next Annual Conference was ordered to be held in Marion.

A resolution was passed, causing the first Friday in May to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, that more laborers may be raised up and sent forth in the cause of the Church.

FROZEN TO DEATH!—A stage driver was frozen to death on the box of his coach, on the road near Erie, Pa. during the intense cold on last Tuesday night. He was sitting up right when found, but was stone dead!

It is singular, says a contemporary, how slippery a whiskey punch will make the sidewalk.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, January 21st, A. D. 1852.

THIS day came David Young, Administrator of the Estate of William N. Young, deceased, and filed in open court, his petition in writing, for the sale of the real estate belonging to said estate for the purpose of a more equal division among the heirs of said deceased, which real estate consists of the south west quarter of section sixteen, township fifteen, and range nine east in the Coosa Land District. Also ninety acres of the north east quarter in section five, township fifteen and range nine in Benton county Alabama; whereupon, it is ordered by the court, that Monday the 8th day of March next be set apart for the hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for four weeks, and at least forty days prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in the final hearing of said petition to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be held on the 8th day of March next on said Monday the 8th day of March next and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 21st day of January, A. D. 1852.

Attest: A. WOODS, Jan. 27, 1852. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special term, Jan. 21st, 1852.
This day came David Young, administrator of the estate of William N. Young, deceased, and filed in open court his accounts and vouchers for a settlement of said estate; whereupon it is ordered by the court, that Monday the 8th day of March next be set apart for examining, stating and auditing said accounts, allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement, & that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days prior to said day—as a notice to all persons in adverse interest to be and appear at a regular Term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said Monday the 8th day of March next, and make exceptions thereto if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods Judge of said court at office, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1852.

Attest: A. WOODS, Jan. 27, '52. Judge of Probate.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM THE ENGLISH AND NORTHERN MANUFACTURES.

J. C. GWIN & CO.,
HARDWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING, CUTLERY, AND
SHIP CHANDLERY STORE,
419 COMMERCE & FRONT ST. 49 MOBILE.

Invite the attention of their Friends and the Public to their present Stock, which in part consists of:

Swedish Bar Iron, all sizes; Swedish Plough Iron, from 6 to 12 in.; American and English Bar Iron; Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, Hoops, Bands, Round and Square Rods, of refined quality—Blasted and other Steels.
Cutting-Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. Poles, Ovens, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Cauldrons; Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes; Horse Shoes, Grifins, Horse Shoe Nails; Cast and Wrought Ploughs; Cultivators, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Wheel Barrows, Wheat Fans, Cotton and Grubbing Hoes; Ox, Log, Trace and Coil Chains; Curry Combs. Mule and Horse Harness and Collars; Spades and Shovels; Grindstones, Grindstone Rollers and Cranks—Collapsing Axes, Pick Axes, Frowns and Mattocks, Iron Wedges; Augers, Chisels, Butts and Screws, Saws, Saw-Sets, Clamps, Bench Screws, Goggles; Spirit Levels, Rules, Square Compasses, Plated Braces and Bits, Iron Braces; Hand, Panel, Tenon, Cross Cut, Pit and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

Planters, Merchants, House-keepers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Ship Carpenters and Sportsmen, will find a well selected stock of every article used by them. Pocket and Table Cutlery.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.

Ship Chandlery.—Cotton, Hemp, Manila and Tarrad Rope, all sizes; Anchors and Chains, Hawseers, Tars, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, Oakum, Span Yarn, Marlines, Haulsine, Hambroline; Marlines Spikes, Caulking Irons and Mallets, Packing Yarn, Cotton and Rubber Packing; Oars, Pump Boxes, Deck Scrapers, Cotton and Linen Canvas, Lanterns, of all sizes and descriptions, &c. &c.

And every other article requisite for Steamboat and sailing Crafts.

January 27, 1852.—ly

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the court of Probate of Randolph county, Alabama. I will offer for sale on a twelve months credit, with good Notes and approved security, before the court House door in the town of Wedowee, on Monday, the first day of March next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, to-wit: The North-East fourth of the North-West fourth in Section 7, of Township 21 of Range 10, East, containing forty acres more or less. The North-East fourth of the North-West fourth of Section 34, in Township 21, Range 10, East, containing forty acres more or less. The South-East fourth of the 'South-West fourth of Section 34, in Township 21, of Range 10, East, containing forty acres more or less.—The North-East fourth of the South-West fourth of Section 27, in Township 21, of Range 10, East, containing forty acres more or less, all lying in Randolph county, Ala.

HENRY M. GAY, Administrator.

January, 27 1852.—td

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Alabama and Georgia Railroad, are hereby notified to meet at the Circuit Clerk's Office on Saturday 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES CROW, Sec'y.

January 27, 1852.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby notified not to trade for the following described notes which were taken by the undersigned, afterwards lost and new notes taken. One note on Elijah Cobb and John Hall, for \$100, due March 1851—one on same for \$200, due 1st Jan. 1853—one on same for \$250, due 1st Jan 1854.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Jan 27, 1852.

EDUCATION.

The Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy, announce to the public, that being disappointed in the arrangement made with Mr. Hall, they have been enabled to secure the services of Mr. Jons H. Caldwell, who will open his school on Monday the 25th inst.

The qualifications of Mr. Caldwell, as a teacher, warrant the Trustees in assuring the community that, under his discipline, young men may be well prepared to enter advanced classes in Colleges, or the study of the learned professions, or the counting room.—It is to be hoped that this favorable opportunity to acquire the elements of a useful education will be embraced by all who appreciate its value.

The neighborhood of Jacksonville should sustain a good school, that parents may have their children taught under their own eye, and those who have to seek instructions for their children away from home may be assured that the Teacher, the Trustees, and the citizens generally, are disposed to unite their energies, for the future, to promote the moral and intellectual training of the youth among them.

Terms of Tuition—the same as charged in the Female Academy for similar branches.

JNO. D. HOKE, Chm'n, E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

January 20, 1852.

DR. ROBT. BUNTON.

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

POETRY.

Reuben and Phoebe. A PATHETIC BALLAD.

By M. K. K. BURNING.
In Manchester a maiden dwelt,
Her name was Phoebe Brown,
Her cheeks were red, her hair was
black,
And she was considered by good
Juges to be by all odds the best
Looking girl in town.

Her age was nearly seventeen,
Her eyes were sparkling bright,
A very lovely girl she was,
And for about a year and a half
there had been a young man pay-
ing attention to her by the name of
Reuben Wright.

Now Reuben was a nice young man
As any in the town,
And Phoebe loved him very dear,
But on account of his being ob-
liged to work for a living, he could
never make himself agreeable to
old Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Her cruel parents were resolved
Another she should wed,
A rich old miser in the place,
And old Brown frequently de-
clared that rather than have his
daughter marry Reuben Wright
he'd sooner knock him in the head.

But Phoebe's heart was brave and
strong,
She feared not parents frowns,
And as for Reuben Wright, so bold,
I've heard him say more than
fifty times that (with the exception
of Phoebe) he didn't care a cent for
the whole race of Browns.

So Phoebe Brown and Reuben
Wright
Determined they would marry;
Three weeks ago, last Tuesday night
They started for old Purson Wheel-
er's, determined to be united in the
holy bands of matrimony, though it
was tremendous dark, and rained
like the Old Harry.

But Captain Brown was wide
awake;
He loaded up his gun,
And then pursued the loving pair.
He overtook 'em when they'd got
about half way to the Purson's,
and then Reuben and Phoebe star-
ted off upon the run.

Old Brown then took a deadly aim
Towards young Reuben's head,
But oh! it was a bleeding snare,
He made a mistake! and shot his
only daughter, and had the un-
speakable anguish of seeing her
drop right down stone dead.

Then anguish filled young Reuben's
heart,
And vengeance crazed his brain.
He drew an awful jack-knife out
And plunged it into old Brown
about fifty or sixty times, so that it's
very doubtful about his ever coming
too again.

The briny drops from Reuben's
eyes
In torrents poured down.
He yielded up the ghost and died.
And in this melancholy and
heart-rending manner terminates
the history of Reuben and Phoebe,
and likewise old Captain Brown.

From the Protestant Churchman.

Moral Cosmetics.

Ye who would have your features
floral,
Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwin-
kled forehead,
From age's devastations horrid,
Adopt this plan;
Twill make, in climate cold or tor-
rid,
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxuriant diet;
Restrain the passions' lawless riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay;
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,
Resist decay.

Seek not in Mammon's worship
pleasure,
But find your richest, dearest treas-
ure,
In God, his word, his work, not
leisure!
The mind, not sense,
Is the sole scale by which to meas-
ure
Your opulence.

This is the solace, this the science,
Life's purest, sweetest, best appli-
ance,
That disappoints no man's reliance,
Whate'er his state:
But challenges with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate.

How long did Adam remain in
Paradise before he sinned? asked
an admirable cara sposa of her
oring husband. Tell he got a
wife, answered the husband calu-
ly.

Seventy-three political journals
have been suspended in France
since the 24 of December.

JOB PRINTING.

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—SUCH AS—
Pamphlets, Hand Bills,
Circulars, Legal Blanks,
Bill Heads, Business Cards,
Blank Notes, Address Cards,
Labels, &c., &c., Visiting Cards,
&c., &c., neatly and expeditiously ex-
ecuted at the office of the "REPUBLICAN,"
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Orders respectfully solicited.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having
taken the Tavern recently
occupied by A. Cantel,
on the south-east corner of the pub-
lic square in Jacksonville, respect-
fully informs the public generally,
that he is prepared for the accom-
modation of regular boarders and
transient customers. It is his pur-
pose, that his table shall at all times
be supplied with the best that the
country affords. His stables shall
also have an abundant supply of
prompt and attentive ostlers. No
efforts or expense shall be spared
on his part for the comfort and con-
venience of his customers, and to
render his house worthy of exten-
sive patronage.
C. SUBLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersig-
ned will dispose of
his valuable Tract
of Land, well improved; improve-
ments in good order; containing
Two Hundred Acres, more or less,
lying on the Tallapoosa River, in
Benton county, ten miles from Ar-
bacoochee, and ten miles from Rob-
inson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's
Tools, one hundred Barrels of iron,
Stock Hogs, cattle and Sheep &c.,
Call and see before you lose a first
rate bargain.
HIRAM BAIRD.
September 16, 1851.—tt.

John H. Crawford,
HAS removed his shop to
Brock's new building, one
door South of Crows Office,
where he is prepared to furnish the public
with every article in his line, put up in the
most elegant, durable and fashionable
style.
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Ta-
bles of all kinds, single or in sets; Cen-
tre Tables, with or without Marble, Slabs,
Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every
article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be fur-
nished upon the shortest notice.
All repairing shall be neatly done.
Send in your orders.
April 23, 1851.

Old Brown then took a deadly aim
Towards young Reuben's head,
But oh! it was a bleeding snare,
He made a mistake! and shot his
only daughter, and had the un-
speakable anguish of seeing her
drop right down stone dead.

Then anguish filled young Reuben's
heart,
And vengeance crazed his brain.
He drew an awful jack-knife out
And plunged it into old Brown
about fifty or sixty times, so that it's
very doubtful about his ever coming
too again.

The briny drops from Reuben's
eyes
In torrents poured down.
He yielded up the ghost and died.
And in this melancholy and
heart-rending manner terminates
the history of Reuben and Phoebe,
and likewise old Captain Brown.

From the Protestant Churchman.

Moral Cosmetics.

Ye who would have your features
floral,
Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwin-
kled forehead,
From age's devastations horrid,
Adopt this plan;
Twill make, in climate cold or tor-
rid,
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxuriant diet;
Restrain the passions' lawless riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay;
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,
Resist decay.

Seek not in Mammon's worship
pleasure,
But find your richest, dearest treas-
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In God, his word, his work, not
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The mind, not sense,
Is the sole scale by which to meas-
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Your opulence.

This is the solace, this the science,
Life's purest, sweetest, best appli-
ance,
That disappoints no man's reliance,
Whate'er his state:
But challenges with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate.

How long did Adam remain in
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oring husband. Tell he got a
wife, answered the husband calu-
ly.

Seventy-three political journals
have been suspended in France
since the 24 of December.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock,
JEWELRY STORE.
MR. T. S. WOOD, has just re-
ceived a fine assortment of Gold
and Silver Watches of every grade
and price. Also, an assortment
of CLOCKS, which will positi-
vely be sold at such prices as must induce persons
in need, to buy.
He can say that a better and more extensive
assortment of JEWELRY, has never been ex-
hibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall
be examined and tried, the inducements to pur-
chase, will be irresistible.
Repairing done promptly and neatly.
March 11, 1851.—ly.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a
splendid Stock of New Style Spring
Goods, which were bought low for cash,
and will be sold for a small profit—our as-
sortment of Spring Dress Goods is large
and well selected, and we think will please
any who may favour us with call.
BURNS & MURRAY.
April 15, 1851.

BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware
and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.
A large Stock of Groceries always on
hand at the lowest cash prices.
Store under the Hilburn House near the
Depot, Rome, Ga.
April 15, 1851.

NEW STORE, STEVENSON & DUNAN.

HAVE located near the Rail Road De-
pot, in the new Brick Building, a few
doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are
receiving a large
Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery,
Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope
that our friends and the public generally
will favour us with a call.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

BATTEY,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large
Stock of DRUGS, Medicines and chemi-
cals of WARRIANT PURITY.
Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs—Surg-
ical Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Scis-
sors and Dental Instruments &c.
Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern
Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass
and Millet in their appropriate seasons.
Sand Plaster, Gypsum and ground Bones.
Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.
April 15, 1851.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinney,
KEEPS constantly on hand a good
Stock of WATCHES and JEW-
ELRY of the latest patterns and finest
quality.
All kinds of repairing done to order,
and goods and work warranted.
Dept. Square, East side of Broad
St., Rome, Ga. March 11, '51. ly

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly
engaged in the manufacture of
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,
&c., and will also make or repair,
according to order, in the neatest
and most durable manner all work
in his line.
He keeps constantly employed
a large number of superior work-
men than usual in the country.
WILLIAM WIMPEE.
His shop is on the west side of
Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. ly

John H. Roberts,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and
well selected Stock of Groceries, Wine,
Liquor, &c. Also, a large Stock of
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c. Also, a
large Stock of Groceries, Wine, Liquor,
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